## QUEENS OF THE CAMERA.

How the Fair Jersey Lily Blossomed Into Society.

MILLAIS. THE FLOWER'S SPONSOR.

Mrs. Cornwallis West and Other Heroines of the Studio.

THE CRAZE FOR NOTORIETY.

LONDON, Oct. 21, 1879. The actions for libel brought by Mr. Langtry and Mr. Cornwallis West against Mr. Adolphus Rosenberg, the proprietor of Town Talk, have been the rincipal topics of conversation during the past seek and opinions are divided concerning the course taken by the indignant husbands. First as the paper. Town Talk is a penny weekly paper owned by a Mr. Rosenberg, who is a Jew of Gern osing vice it has published a series of filthy of such a character indeed that no cent person was ever seen buying or reading it. Mr. Rosenberg, in fact, has bettered the nstruction he received from the conductors of the orld and Truth, has taken such an article as "Faustine with the Foxhounds," which appeared some ed a paper which is a public scandal. It is not a little disgraceful that it should be allowed to come out every week, and it is a pity that the sale is not summarily stopped, as it was in Manchester a short time ago and all the copies confiscated, leaving this ous purveyor of dirt to his remedy if he chose to take it. Instead of that, however, Town Talk is still publictly sold in the streets, has reached a circulan of many thousands, and brings in a large inme to the enterprising Jew who is now meditating n the seclusion of a prison cell upon the hardships or the law of libel as applied to the newspaper press. SOCIETY'S FAVORITES.

about Mr. Rosenberg's temporary incarceration (for he was not able to find the necessary ball and was locked up accordingly), some notes on the two ing. Mrs. Langtry is, of course, the famous beauty at whom society has been raving for some thre sons. She is the daughter of the Rev. Philip reton, the Dean of Jersey; was brought up in that island, and when quite young was engaged to a Captain Longley, a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury. As, however, the gentleman was a many years her senior the match broken off at her tather's instance, and the lady afterward married Mr. Langtry, while they lived for some years at Noirmont, near St. Hebers. There the "Jersey Lily" (Mrs. Langtry's Christian name is Lity) might have lived unnoticed and unknown, save but as one fair lady in an island and her husband to London, and here she was inoduced into society by her famous countryman, Millais. For the great painter is descended from a Jersey family and is very proud of it. Is not his pedigree set forth, the family history written and he arms with the crest of a gauntleted hand duly emblazoned in an excerpt from the "Armorial" of arms of the Royal Academician himself? Desir-ous that Jersey beauty should have full Millais stood sponsor for Mrs. Langtry and she came before the world with, as it were, the mint mark of the R. A. on her face. Her ête, flower show and garden party, at Hurlingham Lily" held undisputed sway. Artists raved about the Grecian outlines of her face, M. Millais and Mr. ointer painted her and exhibited their work in the same Academy exhibition, neither of them, be it remembered, doing justice to her, and it seemed as impossible to keep the mention of her name out of the World as it was for Mr. Dick in "David Copper-field" to keep King Charles out of his "memorial." GROWING FAMOUS.

To this notoriety it must be said that the lady entributed not a little by being constantly photo graphed and permitting the exhibition of the likesses taken of her, while on more than one occaion-as, for example, at Ascot, not long agostyle of costume was such as to attract marked atpopularity was not unwelcome to the fair recipient of so much notice, and at the Royal Academy and such places she bore being mobbed by the crowd like royalty with perfect equanimity. There are those who deny that Mrs. Langtry is as beautiful as popular opinion accounts her, and certainly her photographs do not do her justice. Who dares to call the sun a flatterer. "Solem ques dicere falsum audeat," says the Latin poet, and Mr. Boucicault has declared, in an utterly impossible photographic sit-uation in one of his plays, that the apparatus (meaning the camera) cannot lie. But, as a matter of fact. photographs in nine cases out of ten either flatter or fail to do justice to people, and though nobody ha been more photographed than Mrs. Langtry no one has less reason to be grateful to the art of Niepce and Daguerre. She has hair that might be called auburn, a good complexion, a "sumptuous head." to use Tennyson's epithet, beautifully set on her shoulders, a thoroughly Grecian profile and a fine bust. The fault of her face is the heaviness of the lower part of it, and, me judice, she is rather a fine handsome woman than a pretty one. For the rest she is pleasant and good natured, though certainly

With regard to the paragraph published by Mr. tosenberg in Town Talk, which set forth that Mr. Langtry had applied for a divorce and dragged in the name of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in a most scandalous and utterly unjustifiable manner, it may be said at once that it is simply—there is no other word for it-an unmitigated lie. The obscene paragraph-monger drew upon his imagina-tion for his facts, and then dressed them up with all the usual rhodomontade and affectation of omniscience that distinguishes society journals. The state-ment was contradicted in other weekly papers, but was repeated in the original offender still more cir-cumstantially and also copied into French and Gerewer be permitted again to return to the lower man prints. Nor can there be any doubt but that it obtained very wide credence among the classes to whom such guiter literature appeals. They read it and believe it, each the horrible story was bruited about in a manner which was naturally most distressing to Mr. Langtry and his wife. At first he was inclined to take no notice of it; for, aithough the ignorant and credulous among the lower orders might believe it, no one in society attached the slightest importance to it, knowing, of course, the facts of the case. But rumor had many tongues, and at last the nuisance got so intolerable that Mr. Langtry determined to take the buil by the horns and prove to the outside world what the upper ten knew full well—viz., that his wife's honor was unstained, that he never had the remotest intention of applying for a divorce and that he said his wife lived happily together in Norfolk street, Park lane. As a matter of fact there is no more attentive and devoted husband than Mr. Langtry. He goes everywhere with his wife and hardly ever leaves the house when she is in it, thus effectually silencing all conductors of the exhibition of her photographs than by anything else, though of course she has for some time been well known and appreciated in general society. She is the daughter of an Irish clergyman named Fitzpatrick, and made s great sensation when she first appeared in London drawing norms. She has a dazzling complexion, a charming figure and thoroughly Irish eyes, while she possessed the traditional smartness and swiftness at repartoe of the cellifysted Milesian. A propensity to practical jokman prints. Nor can there be any doubt but that it obtained very wide eredence among the classes to whom such gutter literature appeals. They read it

ing may be said to slightly mar a character that is time very popular. Her husband, Mr. Cornwallis West, of Buthin Castle is a well known country gentleman, and Lord Lieutenant of Denbighshire. It is not easy to read the libel, if libel it be, gantly absurd. The ingenious writer described her as having photographic studios in her garden and running from one to another in a different dress all day. He said she had a silver bath at night, and was oted to photography that her little dog was called Collodion, her cat Iodide of Potassium and her parrot Camera Poll. It was further insinuated that she received commissions on the sale of her tographs, and that she was very jealous of Mrs. Langtry for outdoing her at the cameras. Now, all this was very offensive, and it appears that Mr. Cornwallis West's first idea was to go down to the office and inflict condign chastisement on Mr. berg after the valiant fashion of Mr. Levy Lawson's attack upon Mr. Labouchère. Wiser coun sels, however, prevailed and he has appealed to the law. How the case will end it is impossible to say, but it is equally impossible not to see that there is a good deal of truth underlying this particular libel.

PHOTOGRAPHIC BEAUTIES.

The fact is that this craze for being photographed which appears to prevail among the fashionable beauties of the day is by no means creditable to them. It is all very well for royalty, for statesmen and popular actors and actresses to be photographed, for the public takes a legitimate interest in which should be simply private prop erty is offensive to any one with the least of refinment. Copies of a lady' photograph should be confined to her family and friends and not the property of every cad in the street who cares to spend a shilling on one of them And it is quite evident that these photographs are taken for the express purpose of exhibition, so while scarcely a week passes without some new addition to the ranks of these queens of the camera. And what is the more to be deplored is that the list is headed by the names of ladies in the highest position in society, upon whom we ought to be able random, are some of these private heroines of the photographic studio, whose portraits are in every shop window in London just now:-The Coun tess of Dudley, the Countess of Lonsdale. Mrs. Arthur Beere, Mrs. Price, Miss Sheridan and the Misses Graham are the worst offenders, and, as their likenesses appear side by side with those of women of notoriously bad character, it is hardly to be wondered at that such exhibitions cause a great deal of tittle-tattle and scandal.

A MEBE QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT. Mr. Cornwallis West said, pathetically, at the preliminary examination of Rosenberg before the magistrate, that he had taken every possible means to stop the sale of his wife's photographs; but that is sheer twaddle, for he has nothing to do but avail himself of the express provisions of the Copyright act, or, on the other hand, surely the lady can exist for a few months without facing a camera. This, of course, is only part of that mad craze tor notoriety at all hazards which distinguishes nowadays; but it is none the less a very unhealthy symptom of the decadence which an Englishman used to pride himself it was that his home was sacred—his home was his castle, as the old saying ran; but what are we to say to thi exhibition of the portrait of its chief divinity to be the delight of other homes than the rightful owner's. "Oh, that those lips had language," said Cowper, apostrophising the portrait of his mother, and if that respectable and highly descended lady could have spoken she would probably have con fessed only to a modest admiration of her son's graphed beauties of the period had language they would tell us that the lady was fully conscious of her own charms, that she had been taken in as se ductive an attitude as possible, and if that wasn't "fetching" enough (to use the slang of the day) she would try what a different attitude would de another time. It would perhaps be unkind to hint that Sertorius in Juvenal's Sixth Satire, and "love the beauty, not the wife," but assuredly this fashion of being photographed is strenuously to be deprec ess has already taken the matter up, and it is to vote it "bad form," and thus extinguish it for ever. "Allow me as much of your person as Sir Godfrey can help me to," says Pope in a letter to Lady Mary Wortley Montagu with reference to her picture by Kneller, and that remark somewhat coarsely and yet torsely expresses what the husband of the period helps the vulgarian to when he allows shop windows of the photographers

GERMAN GOSSIP.

AMERICAN BEAUTIES AT BADEN-BADEN-SERIOUS ILLNESS OF THE CZARINA-GEOGRAPHICAL BERLIN, Oct. 18, 1879.

The German Emperor is expected to return from Baden-Baden on Wednesday next. The marked attentions shown by His Majesty to Count Saint Vallier, persona gratissima at this Court, were much noticed He was especially gracious to the Ambassador at a splendid entertainment, given in honor of the Emperor, by the International Club, one of the most reckerchés "circles" on the Continent. The arrangements for the fête, which proved a great suc-cess, had been confided to Prince Hermann of Saxe-Weimar and Prince Fürstenberg, the two leading stewards, who performed their by no means easy task with considerable tact and foresight. Russian and Polish princes vied with Austrian and Spanish and rolled princes vied with Austrian and Spanish grandees, as well as British and German nobility, in the display of splendor and elegance. His Majesty remained with his august consort until after midnight, animatedly conversing or watching with interest the graceful dances kept up by the younger mem bers of the party. The palm among the galaxy of beauty was unanimously accorded to some young American ladies, who have been residing with their parents at Baden-Baden for the summer. On the day following this festival their Majesties proceeded to the neighboring railway junction at Oos, which the Russian Empress had to pass on her way from Jugenheim to Cannes. The Czarina, travelling with her two youngest sons, is said to be such an invalid that grave doubts are felt as to whether she will ever be permitted again to return to the land of her adoption. She did not leave the train, and received the German Emperor

interfered and marched them off without much ceremony to the railway station.

PILGHIMAGE OF GERMAN SCHOLARS TO ITALY.

Italy seems to have this winter a peculiar charm for Germans, a great number of whom follow the example of the Crown Prince and Princess in preparing to traverse the Alps for the sunny peninsula. Professor von Sybel, the historian of the French revolution; Gustav Richter, the painter; Theodore Mommsen and many others of like note are either travelling in Italy or are going shortly to proceed thither. Mommsen, next to Carlyle and Ranke, perhaps the greatest to Carlyle and Ranke, perhaps the greatest to Circuit of living historians, was lately at Turin. He is busily engaged in the elaboration of the fourth volume of the "History of Rome," which is to treat of the first Cæsars, on whom and whose times he is an acknowledged authority. Friedrich Spielhagen, the novelist, has just finished a new novel, bearing the strange title, "Quisisins," the name of a hotel in South Italy. He is now at Lake Leman, where he is completing the first volume of his memoirs, which promise to be highly interesting.

STORIES FROM ZULULAND.

BISHOP COLENSO APPEALS FOR THE REINSTATE-MENT OF CETYWAYO AS KING OF ZULULAND. Bisnop Colenso still manfully upholds the cause of Cetywayo. In a letter written to England he in dignantly protests against the deposition and de of the Zuiu King, "whose appearance and behavior," he says, "are totally at variance with the notions people had formed from the malignant resentations of Sir Bartle Frere." He states that down to the very last both indunas and people now doing, the existence of a sentiment which is as theory that they have been living under an intolerably cruel and oppressive rule. The intolerably cruel and oppressive rule. The Bishop then asks whether the circumstances attending the King's surrender really show any want of loyalty on the part of his people. Some people think that they do, and point to the fact that his hiding place was betrayed to the English force. Upon this the Bishop makes the following remarks:—"Yes; his hiding place was betrayed after he had been hunted by forces of mounted men in all directions for two months, at the end of which the following process was employed by the great English general to secure his capture, for no doubt Lord Gifford acted under instructions. Five Zulus were taken prisoners and questioned severely as to the place where the King was hiding. They persisted in declaring that they did not know where he was, whereupon they were all flogged, with what right let Englishmen judge. They bore their flogging, and still refused to betray their King's hiding place, and two of them managed to escape. Then the scheme was adopted which had been practised once before in this war, of taking them blindfolded, each to a separate spot, when two gunshots were fired, and each of course supposed that the other two were killed. And so the secret was obtained from one or more of them." Another incident cails for similar reprobation from the Bishop. It appears that when Cetywaye was on his way to Port Dunford, at dinner he asked for more beef, but this was refused him. He was, however, supplied with a pint of rum. and, according to the Bishop's informant, he was given this silowance daily till he embarked. At Ulundi, when a white trader introduced spirits the King interdicted their sale. The Bishop also expresses a hope that John Dunn's qualifications for chieftainship will be well discussed in England, adding, "I think I may say that his appointment is utterly condemned by all right-minded men in Natal as a mockery of all principles of morality, Christianity and civilization." The Bishop remarks that the list of native rulers of morality, christianity and civilization." egistered, was opened in its passage through the inglish Post Office.

A NEW POLISH RALLYING POINT. The jubilee of Kraszewski, says the London Globe is likely to repay Austria tenfold for the sympathy veteran Polish writer. From every part of the world delegates went to the great national gathering, and with them assembled illustrious men representing the talent, the wisdom and the fallen fortunes of the such a number of powerful intellects should assem ble without an effort being made to shape the fortunes of the Polish people, and it is not surprising,
therefore, to learn that Cracow has been selected as the rallying point of Poland in the
future. At the suggestion of the painter
Semeradski, who himself has given his clef d'œuvre
'Nero,' valued at 50,000 rubles, toward the scheme,
a national collection of paintings is to represent
Polish art at Cracow; Polish science is to be stimulated by the erection of a museum, literature by the
establishment of an association of men of letters,
and education by the institution of a Polish university. Toward several of these projects large sums
have already been subscribed by the delegates present and it is expected that other donations will flow
in rapidly from Polish refugees abroad. But
more important than this selection of Cracow
as the quasi-capital of Poland is the determination arrived at the remark the armont the ble without an effort being made to shape the for in rapidly from Polish refugees abroad. But more important than this selection of Cracow as the quasi-capital of Poland is the determination arrived at to respect the sympathy of Austria by entering more fully into her fortunes, and to invite Poles everywhere to regard Galicia as a barrier set up to protect the dual Empire from the ravenous greed of Rusais. As one of the delegates observed at a meeting of the Polish leaders:—"Sobieski in his time saved Vienna from the inroad of the Turks, and it is now asked that the Poles of Galicia shall save the Austrian capital from the incursion of the Bussians." The sentiment is a good one; and although the Galician Poles do not exceed 2,500,000 people they occupy, with their back against the Carpathians, a position invaluable for the protection of the Austrian Empire. At the same time the decision arrived at is not likely to be reliabed by the Russian government, and we imagine that the Emperor will regret his relentiess policy in allowing none of his subjects to share in the Galician festival. The jubilee of the voteran writer offered an excellent opportunity for covering the breach existing between the Russians and the Poles by joining heartily in the celebration at Cracow and by granting a partial amnesty to the refugees abroad. By showing afresh his inflexible hatred toward the Polish people the Emperor Alexander has done his best to drive them into the arms of Austria.

RUSSIANS FOOLED BY JEWS.

Russians are never happier than when they are they have an excellent one to illustrate their dealings with the guileless Muscovite. It seems, says the London Globs, that the Jows at Wilna, where they constitute a large proportion of the population, celebrate the eve of the Fast of Atonement by a general gathering at their synagogues, no person, unless completely helpless, being supposed to remain away from prayer. It has always been a problem how to protect the property of the Jewish community on this occasion, when the owners are all away from home, and more than once the Poles and the Russians have taken advantage of their absence to completely ransack their dwellings. Latterly, however, the Jews have entered into an arrangement with the Russian commandant of the garrison, paying him a certain sum for allowing soldiers to be placed in front of their doors. At no period has this charge been light, but on the present occasion the general thinking that he had the Israelites completely in his power, demanded for the privilege an increase amounting to more than double the usual money. This placed the Jews in a fix. The sum demanded they declared among themselves to be infamous, but they knew too well from the experience of the past that if they left their dwellings unguarded they would find their valuables gone when they returned home from prayer at midnight. They were still on the horns of the dilemma when an astate young Israelite, whom the Wilna Vestuk sarcastically observes must have been an offshoot of the Disraeli-Beaconsfield "family," presented himself before the rabbies with a pian whien was "joyously and eagerly" accepted. Knowing well the nervousness that exists at present among Russian officials in regard to the destruction of towns by arean, this clever young Jew despatched an anonymous letter to the Governor, drawn up in the usual revolutionary style, denouncing him for his numerous acts of tyranny and wickedness and declaring the intention of the nhillists to destroy Wilna by fire on the night of the 26th-27th of September. The effect of the ranse was twofold and succeeded admirably. All the Gentiles of Wilna remained at home to look after their houses and property, while the Jews went demurely to their places of worship, confident in the belief that the swarms of soldiers and policemen parading the streets would pro synagogues, no person, unless completely helpless, ng supposed to remain away from prayer. It

LIVELY SCENES IN A SCHOOLROOM.

Thomas F. Donovan, a teacher in the public school at Graniteville, S. I., went before Justice Johnson yesterday, at Port Richmond, and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Frank Gonigal, whom he charged with assaulting him with an iron bar. He says that on Wednesday he had to punish Gonigal's son in the school room, and on the following morning the father appeared in a rage and attacked him. Donovan denies using any violence on the boy, but says he was punished for throwing a piece of chalk at him.

PALESTINE.

Discovery of a Colossal God of the Philistines at Gaza.

EXPLORER LAYARD IN THE HOLY LAND

His Sojourn in the "Credulous Air of Syria."

PAPAL RAILWAY TO JERUSALEM.

JAFFA, Oct. 9, 1879. At Gaza, on the 6th ult., an Arab was quarrying stone at a place about four and a half miles distant from the town, and unearthed a marble figure of a The following are the dimensions given by an Arab eye-witness, namely :--"Three feet from top of head to end of beard; 27 inches from ear to ear; from top of forehead to mouth, 13% inches; from shoulder to shoulder, 54 inches; from feet. The hair hangs in long ringlets down upon man of venerable age. The right arm is broken in half, while the left arm is crossed over the breast to the right shoulder, where the hand is hidden by the drapery of a clock covering the shoulders." I presume the statue is nude, though this fact is not stated. There is no inscription either on the figure or on the pedestal, with the god. It was found in a recumbent position buried in the sand upon the top of a hill near the sea, evidently removed from its original site, which is unknown. Its estimated weight is 12,000 pounds. The Pacha of Jerusalem has ordered a guard to watch this interesting relic of ancient art and prevent any injury by the fanatics of Gaza. I shall endeavor to Philistines and mail it to you later; and I much regret the foregoing description is so meagre brief account by an Arab who possesses no archeological knowledge. Judging merely from the "long hair and long beard" and the position of the left hand I should be disposed to assume that it is an Assyrian monument commemorative of their invasion of Palestine. But it is premature to conjecture until further and more precise particulars

SIR HENRY LAYARD'S VISIT TO PALESTINE.
"The credulous air of Syria was favorable to the great mystification in which Lord Montacute was an unconscious agent." Thus Lord Beaconsfield has sent Sir Henry Layard upon a mysterious mission, which has set Hebrew and Arab, Christian and Moslem agog with intense curiosity to know the why and the wherefore of the great "Elshe's" movements. Sir Henry Layard arrived at Jaffa on returned on the 22d to the seaboard and pro-Beirut, touching at Mount Carmel for a few hours. Here he had an opportunity of ascenthis celebrated mount and meditating Elijah and the false prophets of Baal, or Minister some thirty-five years ago, which is ive of these factories are owned by Europeans, and as many if not a greater number by natives. In the times of ancient Rome's domination in Syria Beirût, then called Beryhis, was the seat of famous law schools and boasted a population of more than a million souls. Declining with the Roman power, it became under the Turks a mere fishing village, until the events of 1840-41 and 1860 caused it to be visited by British and European fieets, and suffering Christians fied to it as to a safe asylum from Druse and Mosiem cruelty. There are several banking establishments, and thanks to the zeal of Père Ratisbonne and the religious orders, numerous convents, churches and seminaries have been convents.

caused it to be visited by British and European fleets, and suffering Christians fied to it as to a safe asylum from Druse and Moslem rueity. There are several banking establishments, a fine diligence road, under French management, from Beirut to Damasous, and the great Powers are here represented by Consuls General, who amuse themselves with the petity squabbles of their native protegés and exercise a watchful care over the Lebanon and its intriguing and warilke inhabitants, the Druses, Maronites, Metualis and Ansarych, all sworn fose sech to the other.

But in this digression I have forgotten Sir Henry Layard. After the official reception and visits of the consuls and Ottoman authorities he went by special diligence to Damascus, where he was met without the walls by the Governor and officials and the foreign vice oonsuls and welcomed to the so-called "Pearl of the East." The evening was spent in the celebrated fruit gardens on the banks of the Arbana, where, reclining on a divan under green trees and luiled by the sound of ever bubbling and flowing waters, Sir Henry forgot the cares of this world, amoked, and sipped Arabian coffee to the dulect strains of barbaric music. Mohammed Said Fachs had the honor of entertaining the Ambassador at his magnificent and truly Oriental residence. This house, like those of other wealthy Damascenes, is built in the form of a hollow square, and is two stories hign. The rooms of the lower story all open into the square, which is paved with Italian marble and planted here and there with lemon and orange trees, beneath which divans were placed. In the centre of this court is a large marble foundains in severai of the rooms, which serve to cool the summer heats. The upper part (nearly half) of each room is raised three feet above the remainder, and upon this platform seats are placed near the wall, generally covered with rich and heavy silken brocade, for the use of guests. The servants and attendants seat themselves or stand at the lower end of the apartments and in November I r

made famous by Lord Beaconsdeid in "Tancred" and by Colonel Churchill in his "Mount Lebanon," whose murderous exploits thrill one with horror in reading the latter work. In the evening there was a display of skyrockets, bonfires on the hills and a general few de fote. On October 1 Sir Henry left Aleih in company with Rusten Pachs and a military escort, and passing through the villages of Mekem, Suk, Aiata and Shemlan, whose inhabitants all came out to meet him singing a song of welcome, bearing paim and other green branches and shouting "Victory for the Turks and England!" or what we would say, "The Turco-British alliance forever!" arrived at the Jisr-el-eadi, or Judge's Bridge, about midday. There Rustem Pacha had prepared a fine collation under tents, of which Sir Henry and his lady partock and rested. Continuing their journey they were everywhere welcomed and greeted with songs and shouts by the villagers, and reached Beit-Eddin, the residence of Rustem Pacha, about sunset. At Deir-el-Kamr, a village close to Beit-Eddin, a troop of 300 Lebanon cavalry met them, also 4,000 infantry, escorting the cavalcade to the portais of Beit-Eddin, called "Canobis" by Lord Beaconsfield, the ceiebrated castle of the Emir Becheer, the powerful ruler of Lebanon in olden time. The parapets, towers and walls of this feudal residence were brilliantly illuminated at nightfall, while hundreds of rockels were sent into

Bakleen, and were welcomed by the people as before with branches of trees and shouting. From Muhara they returned at sunset to Deir-el-Kamr. and arrived in the evening at Beit-Eddin, which was again brilliantly illuminated. The next morning Sir Henry and Mrs. Layard reductantly left this romantic spot, and, accompanied by Rustem Pacha, reached Aleih the same day, where a carrise was waiting and conveyed them to Beirti (distant an hour and a half). Here Sir Henry visited the Exchange and received a deputation of the merchants, whom he complimented upon the prosperity of their city and recommended them to plant pine trees on the south side of the town to prevent the threatened incursions of the sand, but he made no allusion to any projected port for the city or a railway to Bagdad. We went on board the gunboat, and sailed for Cyprus that evening. What will be the outcome of this apparent tour of pleasure no one but the Primo Minister of Great Britain knows, but it cannot be doubted that Syria is preferable to Cyprus in every respect.

PAPAL RAILWAY TO JERUSALEM.

Of this scheme the latest news is that the customs collector of Jaffa has been authoritatively informed that it is about to be carried into effect. Signor Pierotti is the originator of the enterprise, which is purely for the furtherance of Roman Catholic interests, as set forth in the following sketch. The Roman correspondent of the Times, who begins in the Pontifical were the last among the States of Europe into which the 'iron horse' was admitted, 'gives the following account of a projected railway under the auspices of the Papacy, between Jaffa and Jorusalem:—

"At the ends of July a projector, Signor and the States of Larveye in the state of July a projector.

Jerusalem:—
"At the end of July a projector, Signo
"At the end of Rome, He had a

gives the following account of a projected railway under the suspices of the Papacy, between Jaffa and Jorusalem:—

"At the end of July a projector, Signor Pierotti, arrived in Rome. He had an interview with the Cardinal Secretary of State; on the 4th of August he had the honor of being received in audience by the Pope, and on the 25th Cardinal Franchi, whose office at the Propaganda may be likened to that of Minister of Foreign Affairs in the spiritual department of the Papal rule, officially communicated to him the Pontifical sanction to his carrying out the work—already suthorized by the Sultan—of making a port at Jaffa and constructing a railway line thence to Jerusalem. At the same time he is informed that His Holiness has deigned to bless the undertaking in the hope that it will result in profit to the Catholic religion in Palestine, and that blessing has been extended chiefly for the reason that Catholics only are to be called upon to aid in an undertaking of so much interest to them, and consequently in itself to be recommended. With a second communication from the Propagands Fide a silver medal is sent to him by Papal command, bearing the portrait of His Holiness on one side and of St. Joseph, patron of the universal Church, on the other. 'Armed with the powers given to him through these documents,' he sends out, on the anniversary of the memorable 20th of September, a memorial addressed Individually to the wealthlier and more distinguished Catholics in Europe and elsewhere announcing the project and setting forth the plan for carrying it into execution, which, having been first examined and favorably reported upon by the Sacred College of the Propagands, has been approved, blessed and recommended to the Catholic world by His Holiness. It is proposed to obtain 100 foundation members, and, that done, their names and the amount of their respective offerings are to be published at the head of a prospectus to be diffused throughout the world inviting Catholics of all nations to constitute themselves shareh

of Pere Ratisbonne and the religious orders, nume ous convents, churches and seminaries have bee built at Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Beirüt, Sidon an even one at Jaffa. Last week a number of Jesu rathers arrived at Gaza and have purchase land there for the purpose of building a seminary. When we remember that in Januar last there were 788 curés and 275 vicariates let vacant by the proscription or death of their titula priests in Germany; for by the Falk laws, in cases of death, the reappointment of priests is forbidden and that up to May last 819 communities of teaching nums had been swept away by the Falk Ministry, the seminaries devoted to the education of priests all closed, we can see the reason that prompts, the evident removal of some of these establishments to this land.

DISCORDANT GUESTS

Mary Healey, nineteen years old, who lives with her parents at No. 408 West Sixteenth street, on Friday night called upon Kate Rogers at the latter's home, in West Seventieth street, between Eighth and home, in West Seventieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. While she was there a young fellow named John Scalian came in. Later, Scalian, as is alleged, became somewhat affectionate to Mary. The young lady maintained a cool demeanor and he became angry, drew a revolver and discharged it at her. The ball lodged in the ceiling and Mary screamed. Kate Rogers tried to quiet her, but failing, struck her several times in the face, as is alleged, and beat her head against the wall. Alarmed by the uproar Policeman Back entered the house and arrested the entire party. All were arraigned yesterday in the Harlem Police Court. Mary Healey told her story and Kate Rogers excused her own action on the ground that her friend was intoxicated. John Scallan denied having discharged a revolver, but an unloaded weapon was found upon his person. Justice Kilbreth committed Kate and John for trial, each in default of \$1,000 ball, and sent Mary Healey to the House of Detention.

ARREST OF A COUNTERFEITER.

George Williams, a respectable looking man, was arraigned yesterday before United States Commis-sioner Osborne, charged with pessing counterfeit money. It appeared that the accused entered the store of the American Specialty Company, No. 756 Broadway, and purchased some articles, in payment Broadway, and purchased some articles, in payment of which he tendered a fifty-dollar note of the National Broadway Bank. The clerk to whom the note was handed had some suspicion of its genuineness and moved to a different part of the store to submit if to the judgment of another clerk. Seeing this and fearing immediate detection Williams ran out of the store pursued by the clerk. Detective Hubbard joined in the pursuit and soon overhauled the runaway, whom he at once took to Police Headquarters. Here he was searched, and two other fifty-dollar counterfeit notes on the same bank were found upon him. It further appeared that Williams on the previous day (Thursday) went to Hegeman's drng store and purchased two dollars' worth of goods, in payment or which he gave acounterfeit fifty-dollar bill, which was accepted without scrutiny, he receiving \$48 good money. On this statement of facts, as sworn to by the witnesses, the Commissioner held Williams for examination in detault of \$5,000 bail.

"YOUNG BARBADOES"

M. Loyal and his wife Elia Zuila Loyal were M. Loyal and his wife Elia Zuila Loyal were arrested at the instance of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on a charge of ill-treating "Young Barbadoes," a boy, eleven years old, under their charge, and compelling him to act as a gymnast. Yesterday the case came before Judge Dononue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, who ordered the boy to be given in charge of the society and allowed Mr. and Mrs. Loyal to go on their own recognizance until next Wednesday, when the matter will be fully investigated.

DISCRETIONARY, NOT MANDATORY. Corporation Counsel Whitney has informed the Board of Estimate and Apportionment that the power to appropriate from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000 a year to pay for bonds maturing in the year in which the appropriation is made is discretionary with them, but not mandatory.

CAN STOCKS BE CLEARED? JOINT MEETING OF THE BANKERS' AND BROKERS

COMMITTERS-HOW THE PHILADELPHIA SYS-

In answer to the request of the bankers' committee Mr. Brayton Ives, the president of the Stock Exchange, appointed a brokers' committee to com fer with the former on the subject of a stock clearing system. At three o'clock Friday the repreentatives met jointly, those of the banks be mr. Joseph D. Fry, president of the Bank of New York; Mr. Tappen, president of the Gallatin Na-tional Bank, and Mr. Hayes, president of the Union National Bank, and those of the Stock Exchange being Mr. Donald MacKay, of Vermilyea & Co.; Mr. Henry Graves, and Mr. Henry Meigs. The place of meeting was the Bank of New York. The proceedings consisted of a general discussion upon the reasons for and the difficulties in the way of establishing a method for learing stocks. The bankers urged the new move ment on the ground that it would simplify busin for all hands, besides reducing the respe the banks in over-certification of checks. though all were agreed upon the pediency of simplifying business in cticable way. The three bankers appeared satisfied that there was a method of clearing stocks with out drawback or confusion, but the brokers could not conceive of a feasible plan where stocks were so numerous and transactions so large as they were it numerous and transactions so large as they were in New York. The meeting adjourned without reaching a definite result of any kind. They will likely meet again to-morrow, when a plan will be submitted for consideration, modelled upon that adopted in Vienna. These sessions will necessarily develop more in the way of information than practice, since the brokers' committee were not appointed by the Governing Committee of the Exchange and the bankers' committee were not created by the Clearing House Association. The former can report to the Stock Exchange only through President Ives.

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EXTENT OF CENTIFICATION.

Mr. Charles A. Meigs, the National Bank Examiner, has completed his performance of the Comptroller's order, having visited only the sixteen downtown banks that are convenient to the business of the street. Mr. Meigs said he did not suppose it was the Comptroller's intention to proceed at once against the banks which had violated the law, but rather to give them fair notice and a suitable length of time for discontinuing the practice. After fifty years in Wall street Mr. Meigs said that he personally could see no danger in the way certification had been conducted. It was to the interest of banks to do that sort of business cautiously, and as a proof that they did so he cited the very small amount of loss that had ever occurred from the practice. He said there was no doubt, however, as to the intention of the law, and expressed an opinion that the Comptroller's actions would have a beneficial effect on the street. Weak operators would, he thought, be compelled to reduce the extent of their speculations. A man, for instance, who was carrying \$100,000 worth of stock on \$5,000 would have to reduce his line to \$50,000.

Two banks doing a large business with brokers have acted on the hint from the Comptroller. It is thought that all the brokers' banks will begin to exercise more discrimination and exact better security in their dealings with their clients. The effects on the two banks alluded to have thus far been salutary, since they retain the customers who have means in reserve and dispense with those who are well enough dispensed with.

A HINT FROM PHILADELPHIA.

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Among the projects discussed for clearing stock sales has been the plan now used in Philadelphia, and claimed by some to be equally adapted for the larger business of New York. More than two years ago the President of the Continental National Bank, Edmund D. Randolph, issued an open letter to S. J. Russell, then president of the Stock Exchange, in which he said:—"The clearance of stocks is quite as feasible as that of gold, in the establishment of which latter I was one of the first movers. Both have long been in successful operation in Philadelphia, where the dealings, although second to ours, are still of sufficient volume to afford a thorough test; and the greater magnitude of our own market makes only a louder demand for relief from the evils of our present system."

At intervals since the appearance of this open letter Mr. Randolph, in behalf of the Continental Bank, has renewed his proposition, but no favorable action was taken by the Stock Exchange. Last week he republished the original letter, "as suggesting a means of relief especially desirable in the present pressure of business." The objection urged by the bankers generally toward the proposition is that the transactions in Philadelphia, amounting to little more than the balances in this market, and the list of stocks being so much smaller than here, the trial in Philadelphia could not be admitted as a test for New York. The HERALD reporter called upon Mr. Randolph to get an idea of the system he advocated, and the banker said;—"A gold clearing house was established in Philadelphis, I think, as early as 1865, long before New York had such a thing, and I think the stock clearing house was inaugurated two years later. It was originally managed by the First National Bank, and has passed successfully through many trials since, such as the Hestonville Railroad corner, for instance, which involved nearly every o B. C. D. E and F do the same thing. The balance sheets go to the Clearing House, where there has to be a separate clearance for each of the principal stocks. A may have sold more Pennsylvania Central than he bought, so there is a balance due him in money. B may have bought more than he sold and there is a balance due him in stock. In this way, as in a gold clearing house, only the differences need to be settled. I do not see why the larger volume of business in New York should dissuade us from the same experiment. The larger the business the greater the necessity for having a system of settlement."

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The reporter called upon the manager of the Clearing House, Mr. W. A. Camp, to ask his opinion of a feasible system for clearing stocks. When he entered the office two bank presidents were discussing that very subject with Mr. Camp. One of the visitors appeared convinced that such a system as that described by Mr. Randolph might be adopted with advantage. "But, pshaw!" he said, "it never will be. Men like —— won't have it; they are afraid somebody will get wind of their business." When the speaker left the reporter asked Mr. Camp if he indorsed that opinion, and received the answer:—"I believe the objection he named is paramount in the minds of large operators. Yet," with a weary smile, "it puzzles me to know who in a clearing house could afford time or would have patience enough to inform himself of another man's business in that way." Mr. Camp said a great many other obstacles presented themselves to the system demanded by the banks, and while he believed there must be some method of accomplishing the desired reform he did not know just where to look for it. He could understand the method of clearing one or twenty he saw the danger of confusion and complication.

The Bankers and Brokers' Association, which died with the failure of its president, Mr. Bonner, was virtually a clearing house for stock sales in its original device, and has often been dragged into the present discussion by opponents of any change in the present methods of dealing. Before that association collapsed it had relapsed into a simple place of exchange. There was nothing to compel brokers to settle their transactions through the association and that was one of the reasons of its failure, said a bank officer, who believes in a clearing system for stocks. "Until the Stock Exchange names as a bank officer, who believes in a clearing system for stocks. "Until the Stock Exchange names are willing to experiment with a clearance system,

A GRAIN TRADE "BOLT."

The members of the Produce Exchange some time ago decided by ballot to adopt the cental system in all their transactions, and October 1, 1879, was the date fixed for the same to go into effect. The grain trade discovered a short while after the adoption of the system that they could not change from the bushel standard during the present year without serious complications, and they requested the Board of Managers to postpone the date for the system to go into effect, as far as their trade was concerned, until January 1, 1880. The managers consented and the matter was thought to have been settled satisfactorily. Such, however, does not seem to have been the case, as immediately after the first "call" yesterday an informal meeting of the grain trade was held, at which Mr. Honry T. Kneeland offered a resolution requesting the Board of Managers to rescind their action in regard to the cental system, on the ground that it would very seriously interfere with and threatened to destroy business in options. Mr. Kneeland said that the trade had tried it patiently and found it impractible; that the members had no time to waste it making calculations, and the country could not understand the system and would have to be "educated up to it." He contended that Congressional legislation was necessary to make the system practicable. The resolution was adopted. Mr. Leonard Hazeltine offered a supplementary resolution requesting the Committee on Grain to instruct the "caller" to call January options hereafter on the basis of the bushel instead of the cental. This resolution was also adopted after a slight discussion serious complications, and they requested the Board